



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

עַם arises from the ע in רשע and the ם is to be connected with אַל, "This is the reward or portion of the bad from God." The sentence is thus rendered intelligible, and corresponds to the parallel וְנַחֲלַת עֲרִיצִים מִשְׁדֵּי יְקַח.

Job xxxiii. 24, 25, רַטֶּפֶשׁ בָּשָׂר : מִצָּאתִי כֶּפֶר : the ר in רַטֶּפֶשׁ is superfluous. It should be טֶפֶשׁ (it is fat).

Dan. xi. 4, כִּי תִנָּחֵשׁ מַלְכוּתוֹ וְלֵאחֲרֵים : it should be לֵאחֲרֵים without Waw. The Waw is doubled from מַלְכוּתוֹ.

1 Chron. xv. 16, לְהָרִים-בְּקוֹל לְשִׁמְחָה : cancel the ל in לְשִׁמְחָה. It has arisen through the doubling of ל of בְּקוֹל.

Neh. v. 2, וְיֵשׁ אֲשֶׁר אָמְרִים בְּנֵינוּ וּבְנֹתֵינוּ אֲנַחְנוּ רַבִּים וְנִקְחָה דָּגָן : as long as we stand by the traditional reading, this verse remains obscure. It can, however, be understood at once if we accept that רַבִּים is a miswriting for עֲרִבִים, "We pledge our sons and daughters and buy corn." The conjecture is confirmed by verse 3.

M. A. ALTSCHUELER,

Warsaw, Poland.

Translated from Stade's Zeitschrift f. Alttest. Wissenschaft by Robert F. Harper.

An Old English Semitic Series.—It is commonly stated, or left to be implied, by the Syriac scholars and bibliographers, that no Syriac grammar was printed in England during the eighteenth century. That, however, is a mistake. A series of grammars was prepared and printed at London, whose scope may be learned from the title to the Hebrew grammar of the series, which runs as follows :

"THE | *Compleat Linguist.* | OR, AN UNIVERSAL | GRAMMAR | Of all the Considerable | TONGUES in Being. | In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive | METHOD than is extant. | ————— | *Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.* | ————— | To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR each Month, till the whole is perfected : | With a PREFACE to every Grammar, relating | to each Tongue. | ————— | NUMB. VI. | For the Months *March, April, & May*, 1720. | BEING | A GRAMMAR of the *Hebrew Tongue.* | By JOHN HENLEY, M.A. | ————— | LONDON : | Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*; and | J. PEMBERTON, at the *Buck and Sun* against | *St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet.* 1720. Price 2 s."

All of the series which I own are bound in one volume, and are the following : Hebrew grammar (No. VI.), Chaldee grammar (No. VII.), Arabic grammar (No. VIII.), and the Syriac grammar (No. IX.). The title of the Syriac grammar, *mutatis mutandis*, is precisely like that of the Hebrew grammar, except that it omits the names of the months (and their year) for which the number was issued, and bears the date 1723 (at the place where the Hebrew grammar has the date 1720 for the second time). The size is a small octavo. Contents : False title, true title, dedication "To the most Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury," eight pages, signed by John Henley ; Preface, pp. xviii ; grammar proper, pp. 77. It is a very respectable work, and shows a pretty good knowledge of the work that had been done in the field of Syriac study and printing in Europe. Of course the author was not in advance of his times, and the book has a number of misprints. The Syriac is stated to have been "the vernacular Tongue of our Blessed Saviour ;" the defects of previous grammars (except that of Dr. Beverege)

are attributed to their authors' lack of opportunity to study the Old Testament; Hebrew and Chaldee are laid down as prerequisites to a study of Syriac; and so on. The Syriac translation of the Old Testament "*is thought more Antient than all that have been made since the Time of Christ; and to have been written in the Time of Jude the Apostle, when the Syriac Version of the New Testament was penn'd.*" The author's comments on the New Testament are worth quoting, since they show his clear bibliographical knowledge. "The latter" [the N. T.], says he, "*is extremely Pure and Elegant, and was composed either by the Apostles, or Apostolical Men. In the truest Edition of it, that of Widmanstadius, are wanting some parts of the New Testament, which were not then receiv'd by the general Consent of the whole Church; the 2d Epist. of Peter; 2d and 3d of John; that of Jude, the Apocalypse, and the Accusation of the Adulteress; which is also wanting in Chrysostom, Theophylact, and Nonnus. But doubtless, these were turned into Syriac, when receiv'd into the Canon. Lud. de Dieu put out the Apocalypse, Dr. Pocock, the Epistles, and all together were in the Polyglott.*"

The lexicons recommended are those of "Trostitius, Buxtorf, Junior, or Ferrarius (the last of them)." It is also stated that "*Dr. Beverege, who wrote his Grammar of this Tongue, while very Yong, promis'd a fuller Lexicon of it, than any extant.*" With regard to the other matters, such as Syriac idioms and words in the New Testament, the printing of the Syriac Old and New Testament, the grammars, and so on, the preface is worth reading to-day, notwithstanding some fossil errors. We need not go into the merits of the grammar, but the titles of its chapters will be interesting: "Chap. I. Alphabet, Consonants, Vowels, Diphthongs, Sheva, Dagesh, Raphe, Mappic, and the diacritical Points." "Chap. II. Noun, Declension, Pronoun." "Chap. III. Verbs Perfect or Regular" (the Paradigm has "PEAL," "Benoni," "Pehil," "Infin.," "Imper." [s. c.-ative]; "ETHPEEL" (with same moods); "PAEL" (with same moods); "ETHPAAL" (with same moods); "APHEL" (with same moods); and "ETHTAPHAL" (with same moods)). "Chap. IV. Verbs Defective and Irregular, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection." "Chap. V. Syntax, in all its Parts, Figures, Accents." Under accents is one paragraph about "*Syriac Verse,*" which, as it states, "does not depend upon Quantity, but the Number of Syllables and Feet; Kinds of Verse are two; taking their Names from the Authors of them, *Aphræm* and *Jacob.*"

It need scarcely be said that this grammar, in giving the names of the vowels, not only gives the now ordinary ones, but also those in which the modern Syrians, especially the Maronites, so much delight, viz., "*Abrohom, Eshajo, Ischok, Odom, Urijo*" (i. e., Abraham, Isaiah, Isaac, Adam, Uriah).

Long as this bibliographical note is, the reader will doubtless pardon an added though digressive remark. A Peshitto New Testament has lately come into my hands which is not in Nestle's bibliography. It was printed at London by Macintosh, in 1836. Its text I have had no opportunity to examine. Also, on the occasion of a correction of the plates of the New York edition of the American Bible Society's Ancient Syriac New Testament and Psalms, the Committee on Versions have permitted the Antilegomena Epistles to be corrected from the Williams Manuscript in cases of *obvious error*. The gain is very great, and one to be thankful for.

ISAAC H. HALL,
New York.